SOUTH BEND, March 8. South Bend, March 8.

Soon after daylight the people from the rural districts began to assemble in South Bend, making their way to the city in all kinds of conveyances, on horseback and on foot. These arrivals, joining the residents of the city, thronged the streets, rendering locomotion rather difficult on the business thoroughfares. A large number of houses were decorated with flags, and the city generally assumed a flags, and the city generally assumed a sort of Fourth of July appearance. Mr. Colfax's name was on every tongue, coupled with expressions of sympathy and regard. A platform and seats had been erected on the Court House porch, and the old seats in the square in front, which had done duty in many an exciting meeting during the last political campaign, had been refitted for the accommo-dation of the crowd. The train which bore the ex-Vice-President was to arrive at 12:35, and as that hour approached the people made their way to the depot and crowded around that structure until it was almost shut out of sight. At noon the manufactories closed, and a crowd of was almost shut out of sight. At noon the manufactories closed, and a crowd of employes numbering not less than 1,200 joined the people at the station, making it a serious question whether Mr. Colfax would be able to reach terra firma without walking over the heads of the crowd. At 12:35 the train appeared, and as it ran into the station a loud shout of welcome rose from the assemblage, mingling with the strains from the band of "Home, Sweet Home."

I am a stockholder in the Union Chair Company, and if every married couple wants to be happy, they will buy their chairs from the Union Chair Company, and if every married couple wants to be happy, they will buy their chairs from the Union Chair Company, and if every married couple wants to be happy, they will buy their chairs from the Union Chair Company, and if every married couple wants to be happy, they will buy their chairs from the Union Chair Company. [Laughter and applause]

I mere y bring this forward to show you the inexpressible littleness of all these things. I ask you if it is not the very refinement and quintessence of littleness? I ask the man himself if it is not—to come down here to my own town, in whose prosperity I have always felt the liveliest interest, and do this thing? [No response from the Union Chair Company.

Mayor Miller:

address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Miller:

Mr. Colfax: In behalf of your townsmen and friends it is my pleasant duty to speak the words that but faintly express your welcome home. The city, county and district of which, from childhood, you have been a resident, the constituency you have so long and worthly represented, and the friends who, from youth to manhood, have looked with pride upon your success in life, all bid you welcome, and bid me express to you their confidence and undiminshed regard. You are no stranger here. The citizens who first saw and appreciated the struggles, perseverance and honorable ambition of your early life; who have had a long association with you as a neighbor and a fellow-citizen, who have with jealous pride seen and felt the results of your constant efforts on the side of the principles of justice and of right, as their immediate representative, conceive themselves best qualified to give the estimate of your character, and reader a just verdict upon your conduct. That verdict has been by them freely, promptly and justly given. Neither the insinuations of insidious foes nor the charges of open enemies can change it, nor can calumny nor detraction rob you of the well-deserved esteem of your friends and neighbors. That confidence in your integrity, ever felt by them, and earned and won by a consistent, blameless and serene private and public life, cannot be destroyed by the machinations and artifices of scheming hucksters to impair or impede your course of usefulness to your country and your future advancement to the highest honors by the Republic to its worthlest citizens. We shall ever, as here-tofore, whether as a public representative, a private citizen, or the future recipient of tofore, whether as a public representative, a private citizen, or the future recipient of still higher honors, gladly welcome your return to our midst, keeping unimpaired our full trust in a character for truth, integrity and patriotism which has been so well merited, and retaining that affection for your person and character that has led, and will ever lead us, to proudly call you our own Schuyler.

After three cheers were given for Schuyler Colfax, the ex-Vice-President spoke as follows: MR. MAYOR, NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS: ly heart would be cold and callous indeed

My heart would be cold and callous indeed if it did not throb more quickly and happily at such a welcome home as this one with which I am honored and the gratitude for which it would take a lifetime to exhibit. Here you have known me from childhood—my goings out and comings in have been before your eyes. My character has been formed in your midst, and you know whether for a paltry sum of money I could be induced to wreck it. When you come hither, therefore, by the thousands, spontaneously. and, as I am glad to be told and to know, not confined to political friends alone, but participated in by prominent and life-long political opponents, to honor me with such political opponents, to honor me with such unmistakable manifestations of your unabated confidence and affectionate regard, I feel it due to you, as well as to myself, to expose the utter injustice of the cruel charges on which I have been arraigned during the past winter. If I had been a confessed and wicked criminal I could not have been pursued with more malignity by a portion of the American press and their Washington correspondents. Day after day every possible circumstance has been exaggerated and telegraphed as absolute proof of galit; day after day it has been demanded that I should explain this or that or the other hould explain this or that or the other oint, but when explained the same mall-ious enemies have tortured and perverted and misrepresented the explanation, de-ermined if possible that the reputation of the man they hated should be destroyed; and as day by day they thus poisoned the the man they hated should be destroyed; and as day by day they thus poisoned the public mind they rejoiced almost with shouts of exultation at having effected, as they hoped, their work of ruin. The frank exposure of all my financial affairs did no good; the disclosure of the sacred confidence of the dead only gave them fresh opportunities for cavil and falsification. The testimosy of my step-father and sister, unimpeachable as you here so well know them to be, was denounced as unworthy of belief. These enemies were determined on having their victim; but conscious of my entire innocence of this cruel and wicked charge, and confident that He who knoweth all things will in His own good time make that innocence manifest to all, I have stood unmoved amid this tempest storm of villification and injustice, willing to bide my time for the complete vindication I know is so certain to come.

Let me read from the Inter-Ocean of Chica-Let me read from the Inter-Ocean of Chicago, of September 26, 1872, the following extract from the speech I delivered here the previous day. It was made, you will remember, in reply to the charge that I was one of the twelve apostles who sold out to the Credit Mobilier at \$20,000 apiece, who had been bribed by gifts of stock on which enormous dividends had been paid, and for which certain legislation has been enacted: "Never having in my life a dollar of stock of any ind that 1 did not pay for, I claim the right to archase stock in the Credit-Mobilier or Credit-mmobilier, if there is one; nor do I know of any wy prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share or twenty shares or 200 shares in the Credit-Mobilier or any other railway stock, and that unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent, dividends or the 900 per cent, dividend in cash, stocks or bonds you have read about the past month; nor 100 per cent, nor the tenth of one per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par without buying into a prospective lawsuit it would be a good investment if as valuable a stock as represented; but never having been plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock at any price

out never having been plaintiff or defendant out of justice. I want no stock at any price a lawaif on top of it."
though I thus publicly claimed the right Although I thus publicly claimed the right to purchase this very stock, and avowed frankly my willingness to buy and hold twenty shares of it if I could do it without buying into a lawsuit, and thus accepted all the odium there could attach to purchasing it, as I then understood it, I have been charged with prevarication because I did not go on and state that I had withdrawn years before from an incomplete contract to buy twenty shares, losing what I had paid on account. If I had supposed that a denial or explanation of an entirely different charge than that I was answering would be required of me, I should certainly have done so, as it would have strengthened instead of weakening what I was stating—but that I could ming what I was stating-but that I could

ening what I was stating—but that I could not foresee.

An eminent divine once said, rather irreverently: "If man's foresight were only as good as his hindsight he would be but a little lower than the angels," and my policy in speaking has always been to discuss and explain pending issues and not to explain or discuss these that were not pending. But let us test this by an illustration, a method which often brings out a disputed point let us test this by an illustration, a method which often brings out a disputed point more vividly than argument. Suppose any one of you had been charged with having been given shares in a woolen factory; that from these shares you had received enormous dividends, and that as a payment for these gifts and dividends you had aided corruptly in carrying through legislation in regard to the duttes on wool, would you not regard it as a sufficient answer to such charges to tell the public that you had been all your life publicly advocating the scale of duties alleged to have been carried by corruption? Besides this, their enactment had been a year before these alleged gifts; that you had never owned any stock in woolen factories, or anything else, that you had not paid for; that your share had never been given you,

the bedsteads made there have got the Colfax coat-of-arms on them. [Laughter.] And he says, furthermore, that no young married couple can be happy without having one of these bedsteads. [Laughter.]

I want to tell you that I have got no dividends on that stock, but if I get every young married couple to buy a bedstead of the Knoblock Furniture Company I will make large dividends very soon. [Laughter and applause.]

The gentleman from the Chicago Times says that Mr. Birdsell got a patent extended through my influence with the Patent Office, and that I have become a partner in it. I don't knew whether Mr. Birdsell got an extension of his patent or not; but this I do know, that he would not apply to me for anything of that kind, for he has forgotten more about the patents and the extension of patents than I ever knew. [Laughter.] The last thing Mr. Birdsell would do would be to get me to get his patent extended. If there is one thing in this werld that I do not know, it is patent law. I never practiced in the Patent Office, and I have nothing to do with it. But the Birdsell Company did say to me that, as I was coming back to live in South Bend, they would like me to take some stock in that Company, and I am a stockholder in that company and I am not ashamed of it.

I am a stockholder in the Union Chair ashamed of it.

I am a stockholder in the Union Chair

the strains from the band of "Home, Sweet Home."

A procession was formed, and the large concourse of people marched to the Court House square, when the following address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Miller:

The weather ways felt the liveliest interest, and do this thing? [No response from the Times correspondent.] I have never received a farthing of interest upon my investments here. Is it not inexpressibly little to bring up these things here, in order to see if they cannot make a point against Colfax? [Laughter, applause and cries of "Yesl yes! It. is."]

it is."]

When I get dividends from these companies, as we shall get soon—and as I expect to get dividends from the clover huller as well as the chairs [laughter]—I will invest them right here at home in this town of which we are all so proud. [Applause.] right here at home in this town of which we are all so proud. [Applause.]

Now, if you had voluntarily withdrawn, as I had, at a pecuniary loss over four years before from an agreement to buy such stock in a woolen factory, you would regard what I have supposed as a sufficient refutation of a charge that you had been bribed by gifts of stock and enormous dividends, but if you added to all this the frank statement that you had said you would be willing to buy this very factory stock at par, and to hold it if it would not involve you in litigation, would you not think that your answer would be full and thorough on every practical point that the wanton calumny required you to state? No one could have been misled by my speech on the vital point; though no such stock was ever given to me, I publicly avowed my willingness to bear all the reproach that could attach to an investment of my money at par, as I then understood f my money at par, as I then understood

But I do not intend to rest the argument But I do not intend to rest the argument on this point. Here I call my enemies as my witnesses. The New York Tribune of September 26 published the telegraphic extract of this speech, with the following heading, showing that it fully understood my denial was to the charge of having had the stock given to me: "He never owned a skare in the Credit Mobilier that he did not pay for." It was eminently proper and fitting that this same paper should, on January 24, print literally a quotation from the speech with the essential word "give" left out, and then basely repeat charges of my untruthfulness on the quotation it had thus altered and falsified.

[Mr. Colfax here exhibited the paper.]

[Mr. Colfax here exhibited the paper.]
The Chicago *Tribune*, also, which has almost daily assailed me the past winter for alleged prevarication in the speech, did not misunderstand it at the time. It declared ditorially, September 27, in commenting or my speech:

my speech:

"Mr. Colfax claims the right to purchase whatever stock he thinks proper, even when offered him at par, and when the accraed dividends are more than equal to its par value."

And September 28, the next day, it said (again I quote its insinuation also, although my payment of the \$534 disproves that part of it) as follows:

"Mr. Colfax claims that he had the right to purchase the stock of the Credit-Mobiller or any other company. Ames got this stock put in his hands that he might sell it at par and pay the par value of it out of its then accrued dividends, which was, in fact, making a present of it. According to Mr. Colfax, receiving Credit-Mobiller stock at par, with accrued dividends equal to its price, would be a straight-out purchase."

When I testified on the 7th of January, When I testified on the 7th of January, after the holiday recess, during which recess Hon. Mr. Ames said he had refreshed his memory, by his memorandum at home, I declared emphatically, as I did here last September, that I had never received a dollar from him for dividends, nor indeed on any account whatever. He was present in the committee room and did not deny this nor dissent from it, though I asked him to cross-examine me. On that very afternoon he told Mr. Crounse, of the New York Times, who swore to it afterward before the committee, that my statement was probably correct. On December 17, in his carefully prepared and written-out original testimony, he rect. On December 17, in his carefully prepared and written-out original testimony, he
swore about me on page 20 of the report as
follows: "Nor can I remember having paid
him any dividends," and Mr. Alley, his associate, swore before the committee (see page
311 of the report), that before the holidays
Mr. Ames told him that I was substantially
correct in my statement as to the transaction. In spite, however, of the original testimony of his which he declared embodied
the exact fact, and his expressing his contimony of his which he declared embodied the exact fact, and his expressing his concurrence with my statement to Alley and Crounse, and listening without dissent to my testimony of January 7, he came before the committee on January 22 with a check for \$1,200, payable to "S. C. or bearer." which he claims he paid to me June 20, 1868, but which being payable to no one's name required no indorsement, and could as well be cashed by Mr. "A." or Mr. "B." or Mr. "Z." or by Mr. "C.," or any one else. Never having seen any check of his in my life till I saw this one in the committee room, I asked him if my name was indorsed on it, and he answered "No;" asking him if he remembered where I was when he handed it to me, he answered "No;" asking him if he remembered what he

'No;" asking him if he remembered what he said when he paid it to me, he answered "No;" asking him if he could not remember "No;" asking him if he could not remember what I said when so large a check was handed me, he again answered "No;" asking him if he had any receipt for it, he answered "No;" asking him if he ever gave me a certificate for the stock which he insisted I still owned, he answered "No." Astounded at this attempt on a check payable to initials and not to my name not indexed by me owned, he answered "No." Astounded at this attempt on a check payable to initials and not to my name, not indorsed by me, and for which no receipt could be produced, to destroy my testimony, I immediately had the Sergeant-at-Arms, on whom it was draws, summoned, with his cashler and bookkeeper, to testify as to whether they had ever paid me the money for any such check, and they all answered that they had no recollection of having done so. But subsequently Mr. Dillon, the Cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, testified that, while he could not swear with positive certainty after the lapse of years, yet his very strong impression was that he had paid this very "S. C." check to Ames himself (see page 477 of the report), and that when he had asked Ames only thirty hours before if he had not done it Ames had replied that it was very likely (see page 431 of the report). In regard to one portien of the checks from Ames drawn for this June dividend there is no controversy. Four of them had the names in full of Logan and Allison (both of whom returned their dividends to him), Patterson and James Wilson. Four of them, however, for this very same June dividend, were made out payable to initials, namely; "S. C.," \$1.200; another "S. C.," for \$600; which he says was intended for Scofield; "W. D. K.," \$329, claimed by him to be for Kelley; one "O. A." \$339 said by him to be for Garield; but Kelley, Garfield and I have declared that neither of us ever saw these initial checks. Scofield says he may have received the meney and settled it afterward, but he does not remem-

us ever saw these initial checks. Scofield says he may have received the meney and settled it afterward, but he does not remember any such dividend. Kelley and Garfield are positive they never saw the checks, but that Ames loaned each of them \$300 about that time, and I repeat that I never saw the check and never received a dollar of money from him in my life. It is a very significant fact that there are no indorsements on either of these initial checks and that no receipt has been presented for either of either of these initial checks and that no receipt has been presented for either of them, as there has been for some of the other checks, all of which confirms me in the conviction that they, with the entries in the memorandum book about them, related to the controversy between Ames and McComb in the McComb suit, and that Mr. Ames did state "the exact facts" in his earliest testimony confirmatory of mine, rather than in his latest testimony after they had produced these checks. He claimed to be acting as trustee. These memoranda, if made at the time, may have been memoranda of trust.

I will now read to you the frank letter of Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant at Arms, a gentleman whose integrity is beyond

Arms, a gentleman whose integrity is beyond all question, which letter I think explains the whole matter conclusively.

and especially the one of \$1,200, marked "To S. C. or bearer." Ithen thought he was himself drawing the "lion's share" of his own deposit. These thoughts had passed out of my mind till Mr. Ames came into the office this session and demanded that his checks should be shown him. The moment I saw them I recollected all these thoughts of over four years before as vividly as though they had occurred the daybefore, and as soon as Mr. Ames had retired I remarked to Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms, that I had paid that \$1,200 "S. C." check to Mr. Ames himself, and how I had paid it, namely: in two \$500 and two \$100 notes. I was remonstrated with, however, and arged not to testify under oath to such belief, as it was im probable that I should recollect transactions of such a character four years. Being unfamiliar with the laws of evidence, I very naturally did not at first state my strong impressions, but testified as to facts only. At my second examination, however, I freely stated these strong impressions, and if I had had the self-possession of one accustomed to courts I would have stated the foundation of these decided impressions. This strong impression I put to him only the day before my second examination. I asked him: "Did I not pay that check to you, Mr. Ames!" And he replied: "I think it Is very likely." Indeed, the more I have thought of the whole matter the more firmly I am convince: that Mr. Ames drew the morey for the \$1.200 "S. C." check himself. If he had, when writing it, intended it for you, why did he not, as he did with several others who have acknowledged the receipt of the money, write the name in full. All the members who are charged with the initial checks deny ever having seen them, and I repeat, as I testified at my second examination, that my very strong impression is that I paid all the initial checks to Mr. Ames himself. Tendering my congratulation on what I regard as your triumphant you in the estimation of the people, I am, very respectfully and truly, Mosss Dillon, Cashier.

Mr. Colfax c

Mr. Colfax continued: I will also read you the following ab-solutely conclusive letter from W. Scott

solutely conclusive letter from W. Scott Smith:

Office of Evening Press Association, | Washington, March 5, 1873. |

On the next evening of the day alluded te (the day Mr. Colfax was first before the Committee). Mr. Ames came into the room of a friend upon whom I was calling at the Arlington House, and after a talk to some extent on various matters, he said with much carnestness that he was surprised to see that you had stated before the Poland Committee that he (Ames) still owed you the sum you had originally paid him as subscription to the stock of the Credit-Mobiller. "Colfax astonished me," said Mr. Ames, "and I have been looking up the matter to see if he is correct. I remember well his paying me \$500, and his coming to me afterward and saying he had concluded to back out of the transaction; but my memory is clear, and, in fact, I know that I paid him back his money at that time, and the matter was then closed up without his taking the stock or my paying over tohim any dividends." I was much impressed with what Mr. Ames said, and believed as he stated, that you had never taken the stock or received any of the dividends, and I confess that, as between the public statement made after his conversation with me, in which he maintained that you took the stock and received the dividends, and his private statement, I felt that I must accept the latter, believing that Mr. Ames, in his former statement, was influenced by some unexplained motive. In the six years I have represented leading papers East and West at the Capital, among the few men in Congressional life whose integrity I never heard impeached or called in question, you are one. The recent Credit Mobilier investigation has not shaken my judgment, and I feel that when the public excitement subsides and the facts can be looked at dispassionately, the people will continue to trust you, as they ever have in the past.

Sincerely yours, W. Scott Smith.

ONCLUSION OF MR. COLFAX'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Colfax then read from the testimony of Mr. Matthews, on page 494

CONCLUSION OF MR. COLPAN'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Colfax then read from the testimony of Mr. Matthews, on page 494 of the report, in regard to the time when he abandoned this stock, and which testimony on this point he stated the papers had not printed. It was confirmatory of his own statement, Mr. Matthews telling him in the winter or early in the spring of 1868 that he thought the Credit-Mobilier an institution where the big fish ate up the little ones, and that in a couple of months afterward Mr. Colfax the big fish ate up the little ones, and that in a couple of months afterward Mr. Colfax told him his investment in it had gone up, that there was a prospect of a lawsuit, and as he had never been in one he had backed out and did not have any interest in it. And, further, that he (Mr. Ames) falled, and Mr. Colfax's mother expressed great sympathy for Mrs. Ames. Mr. Colfax replied that Ames owed him \$500 but he would never ask him for it until he got able to pay it. He also read from Ames' testimony of January 22, page 286, that even after Colfax's conversation about never minding the \$500 he supposed he had to pay the \$500, which was entirely inconsistent with Ames having previously paid him \$1,200, which would have been \$700 more than the amount Colfax had paid Ames on account of the stock.

Mr. Colfax then proceeded as follows: When my bank account was brought before the committee and it was shown that I had deposited \$1,200 in currency Monday, June 22, 1868, two days after the date of Ames' check, I was required to explain where I obtained it. My counsel, the very next day, laid before the committee a draft for \$1,000, purchased by me that very \$22d of June with a check out of this \$1,200 demosted and in-

purchased by me that very 22d of June with a check out of this \$1,200 deposited and in-dorsed over to the Chairman of the Indiana

dorsed over to the Chairman of the Indiana State Republican Committee, to whom, as the canceled draft shows, it was paid. My counsel promised to connect this with the subsequent testimony of Mr. Matthews, as he has the certificate to substantiate. My sister telegraphed me from Utah that she remembered the Nesbitt letter of the middle of June containing the \$1,000 bill. I would not present this testimony behind my accuser's back, he having gone home to Massachusetts. My sister, meanwhile, had made a \$,000 mile winter journey, alone, to testify as to what all my family so well remembered. Mr. Matthews, Mrs. Hollister and I, all testified to the receipt of the \$1,000 bill at the breakfast table, with a congratulatory letter. Upon examination, Mr. Matthews fixed the dates as within two or three days after his payment to me of \$200 gratulatory letter. Upon examination, Mr. Matthews fixed the dates as within two or three days after his payment to me of \$200 in bills on the piano debt, which payment of his was on June 16 or 17, 1868. This testimony was confirmed by the statement of another sister, in lowa, who remembered that my mother wrote to her in June, 1868, of my having received a \$1,000 bill, to which she had referred especially. It was further confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Matthews that in the same conversation it was understood and stated that I would send this Nesbitt remittance to Indiana, and the bank books with the so-called draft proved that I did so send it that very day, the 22d of June, out of the \$1,200 deposit. This remittance of so large an amount from a stranger was ridiculed by many as impossible, and the fact that he was dead and could not testify as to his own confidential donation was cruelly commented on. The committee, however, after having closed the public ftestimony commanded examining privately my bank account during other months than the one in issue. Learning this, I notified them at since that I had received other remittances at that session from this generous donor, partly for personal use and partly for political, with the distinct understanding that receiving them should create no obligation on my part, that his family did not desire his letters published unless absolutely necessary, and that by advice of my counsel I had not referred to them in the explanation requested of me as to the precise source of the currency deposit of June 22. I placed them, however, et the disposal of the committee, and they were subsequently made public.

rency deposit of June 22. I placed them, however, at the disposal of the committee, and they were subsequently made public. They show that in April, 1868, he sent me \$1,000 for personal uses as a free gift, and that in July, in a letter which did not refer to my nomination at all as the lost letter of June did, he sent another \$1,000 for political uses, making in all at that session, in his April, June and July remittances, \$1,000 personally and \$2,000 politically. I showed also by another draft fof \$1,000, indorsed by me, July 18, to the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee and returned to the bank paid and canceled, that I had sent his \$1,000 remittance of July to Indiana, as I wide as the hip bones—and wide gambril \$1,000 remittance of July to Indiana, as I had the one in June, and thus the two drafts substantially prove both remittances and

Mr. Colfax here exhibited both of the canceled drafts of June and July, 1868. He then centinued: I stated to the commit tee that I had used still more money in Indi-ana and elsewhere, for legitimate campaign purposes in that canvass, contributed by friends, and offered to show them all I had exfrom Mr. Nesbitt, swore that I had told him that summer of having received \$1,000 to \$2,000 from Mr. Nesbitt for political uses, proving by his repetition of the larger sum our times over that I had evidently told him of both the June and July remittances from Nesbitt. He added that I informed him I had sent Mr. Nesbitt's contributions to the Republican Central Committee at Indianapolis, as I have shown you I did. I read now an extract of a letter from Oliver Hoyt, one of the leading business men of New York in the leather trade, who writes me:

"You will doubtless remember that you have

Defrees to A. R. Sample, Esq., of this city.

Defrees to A. R. Sample, Esq., of this city. He says:

"You know that four years ago the long and intimate relations which had existed between Mr. Colfax and myself were broken off, but my sense of justice will not permit me to sympathize with the bitter and cruel denunciation of a portion of ite public press against that gentleman. I have known Mr. Colfax from boyhood, and I do not believe him to be corrupt, nor would he make a statement under oath he did not believe to be true. I know how easy it is to inflame the public mind on any subject and how unreasonable it becomes when inflamed. A reaction, however, always takes place, and in that reaction, which is bound to come in this instance, a more reasonable, a more charitable and a much less vindictive feeling will exist toward all these gentlemen."

Need I add to this generous and voluntary letter that, having heard how vigorously he had defended me sgainst all reflections on my integrity and truthfulness, I was glad the first time I met him to tender him publicly my grateful thanks, and shaking kands together the unpleasant alienation of the past four years ended, and I trust forever. Many minor points in this matter I would like to analyze at length, but I have referred to those which have excited the most discussion, and do not wish to unnecessarily prolong this statement. The falsehoods that have been telegraphed over the country during the investigation have been revisite to an allegation have been revestigation have been revestigation have been revested and in the country during the investigation have been revestigation payed between the past four years and the first time of the past four years ended. wish to unnecessarily prolong this statement. The falsehoods that have been telegraphed over the country during the investigation have been persistent and malicious. I was astounded when, for the first time in my life, I saw the "S. C." check in the committee room and found it was to be charged to me, and the astonishment was telegraphed as the evidence of my guilt. Next it was telegraphed that I was going to try and prove that I received the \$1,200 from Jasper Schoemsker, Stuart and Bowen, and when it was found that this was false it was telegraphed that I had to change tactics and charge it to a deceased man. When I wrote to the committee in regard to the other Nesbitt remittances, and the desire of his family, and the decision of my counsel that they should not be presented to account for a deposit on a certain day in June, it was that I had forgotten them; and when another falsehood was telegraphed that I had, after Nesbitt's death, acted as his attoney, or lobbyist, the Postmaster-General officially refuted it, and showed that I had done no more than any Congressman could have done without criti-

refuted it, and showed that I had done no more than any Congressman could have done without criticism, and no more than I have done as to any department business which any constituent of mine, friend or foe, asked me to have decided justly during the year I represented this district in congress. I could read you more letters I have received on this subject from confidential friends with whom I conversed more or less about this generous man. Here I must close. From whom I conversed more or less about this generous man. Here I must close. From first to last I have stated all the leading practical points in this transaction, in identical and unchanged language, and I am not responsible for the mallcious perversions and twistings of these statements with which the newspapers have been filled. In the confidence of the family circle, before you here in a public speech, and in the Committee room at Washington, I have stated what is the fact—that I never received a dollar of dividends on the Credit-Mobilier or Union Pacific Railway from Mr. Ames or any one else—on all occasions I have stated that while I would be willing to buy it at par and to hold it as I understood it in 1898, no prospect of liberal dividends could induce me to buy into a lawsuit. For over four years, by Mr. Ames' own testimony, although we have both been at the capital, there has not been a word exchanged between the state of the state o

there has not been a word exchanged be-tween us as to dividends on this stock. Could there be stronger confirmation of its abandonment? I stand before you conscious of no wrong-doing in this matter, in thought, word or deed. As was represented to me by Mr. Ames, I agreed to buy twenty shares; after-ward, and v. thin a few months, on my own ward, and vithin a few months, on my own convictions, I abandoned it, preferring to lose what I had paid than to hold it. It never influenced a vote or a ruling of mine in the slightest degree. Mind, and heart, and conscience, all acquit me of the unjust imputations to which I have been subjected. My record has never been stained with dishonor or falsification, and this extraordinary manifestation of unshaken confidence and unchangeable regard by old friends who have known me from boyhood, answers a thousand malicious attacks, and thrills my heart with a gratitude I cannot express in words.

After the conclusion of Mr. Colfax's address, the following resolution was address, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in welcoming Schuyler Colfax home to-day, after his twenty years of ardious public service, in which he has been excelled by none as a model statesman—temperate, judicious, and faithful to principles—we do so with undiminished confidence in his honor and integrity, both as a public man and a private citizen. as a public man and a private citizen,

### FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-To Make Boots Water-Proof. - Warm a little beeswax and mutton suet, and while it is liquid rub some of it slightly over the edges of the holes where the stitches are.

-Chicken Cholera.-A little sulphate of iron in the drinking water of chickens, and a change of food, is said to prevent the spread of the cholers in a flock, but

does not hurt the ill ones. —All kinds of poultry and meat can be cooked quicker by adding to the water in which they are boiled a little vinegar or a piece of lemon. By the use of an acid there will be a considerable saving of fuel as well as of shortening of time. Its action is beneficial on old, tough meats, rendering them quite tender and easy of digestion. Tainted meats and fowls will lose their bad taste and odor if cooked in this way, and if not used too freely no taste of it will be acquired.

-Astor House Rolls .- Into two quarts of wheat flour put a piece of butter the size of an egg, a little salt, a tablesponful of white sugar, a pint of milk previously boiled and cold, and a half teacupful of yeast. When the sponge is light, mold for fifteen minutes. Let it rise again, and cut into round cakes; when light, flatten each cake with a rolling-pin; put a bit of butter on top, and fold each over on itself.

Put in pans to rise, and when light, bake in a quick oven. If the edges of the rolls are dipped in melted butter, they will not stick together when baked.

the sects of disease to disease as to eject of the vegetable agent that would, if taken earlier, have tent vegetable agent that would, if taken earlier, have prevented their obtaining an entrance into the system. The stimulating, invigorating, regulating and purifying properties of this vital elixir render it a most formidable antagonist of all debilltating disorders. The rapidity and certainty with which it vanishes.

-Doughnuts without Eggs.-Put into a large dish 3 pints of flour, mix with this 1½ teacups sugar, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, a little salt and grated nutmeg. Put into a quart bowl 1 teaspoon soda, pour on a teacup boiling water, a piece of butter size of a small walnut; when melted add 1½ teacups milk and pour into the dry part. If rolled out and cut in strips about an inch wide, and then twisted, they seem to be relished better than any

is meant the ribs that round out nearly as wide as the hip bones-and wide gambril are evidences of strength. Straight knees broad toes, pointing straight forward, show that an ox can travel on hard road or pavement. They should be well matched, especially in disposition and

-The heaviest corn crop ever grown in the United States was that of last year, friends, and offered to show them all I had expended politically, personally and for household expenses. I did this because I did not know how far these investigations were to extend, judging from the researches made after my specific explanation of where I got the money deposited in June, 1868, but the committee declined to inquire into these items, and hence this information has been lost to the world. I will not weary you by further details. You have all read the voluntary affidavit of my life-long friend, Ricketson Burroughs, who, though he had only heard of and not even read my statement as to the thousand dollar remittance of June from Mr. Nesbitt, swore that I had told him that summer of having received \$1,000 to which the agricultural report states at

-Don't wash your vegetables until just before you are ready to cook them. At least one quarter of the value in sweetness, vivacity and aromatic element is lost by the too common practice of hav-ing it washed clean of the natural earth adhering to its fibres and surface during growth, and which, when roughly dug, is put into the cellar or pit of the country-man for winter keeping. Did that coun-tryman wash each beet, carrot, potato, the leather trade, who writes me:

"You will doubtless remember that you have honored me with a visit at my house in Stamford, in June. 1899, and while there you stated you would like to call on Mrs. Nesbitt, whose husband had recently died; you stated to me on the way that Mr Nesbitt had been exceedingly generous and kind to you; that he had sent to you, unsolicited, \$2.000 or \$2.000 to help in the campaign. You also stated that Mr. Nesbitt seemed to have no selfish end in view; that he was deeply interested in the success of the Republican party, and only desired of you that you would feel free to come to his house and take a meal with him. I was personally acquainted with Mr. Nesbitt and knew him to be a man of large wealth and of generous deces."

I could read you more letters I have received on this stbject from confidential from the fact that the earth is a preservaclean-washed vegetables, according to the now established law of refinement, never led in yet ate of a good natural flavor, and these when records a good natural flavor, and these when records a good natural flavor, and these when records are the same records as the receiver of RYE-No. 1. the whole matter conclusively.

OFFICE SERGEAST-AT-ARMS, HOUSE OF REFRESHITATIVES.

HOUSE OF REFRESHITATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1873.

DEAR Siz: When Mr. Ames made the deposit of slivends, I want to say a word about the letter from South Bend in the Chicago Times this morning. The Times has a correspondent here; I suppose he is down here at the reporters' table. He says he was around yesterday looking at my investments in South Bend. He says I am Vice-President of the Knoblock Furniture Company, and that all the better knowledge of cookery, but it is OATS.

Consumption.-For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered that can show more evidence of real merit than Allen's Lung Balsam. Thi of real merit than Allen's Lung Balsam. This unequaled expectorant for curing cosumption, and all diseases leading to it, such as affections of the throat, lungs, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs, is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the cure of such diseases have been fully tested by the medical faculty. The Balsam is, consequently, recommended by physicians who have become acquainted with its great success.

HERE is a Kentucky society item: short time ago, near Owentown, Thomas Heath, in company with nine other young men, went to within a short distance of the house of Miss Lena Ballard, whose father opposed her marriage with Heath. One of the party advanced and gave a concerted signal. The girl started, with the old gentleman in hot pursuit. The race was close and determined, but the girl got in ahead and was borne off on the horse behind Heath, amid the cheers of the party, while the disconsolate parent returned to console those of his house-hold. The party hastened to the residence of a magistrate, where they were soon pronounced man and wife.

WONDERFUL STATEMENTS. - Unless hundreds of our most responsible citizens have conspired to delude the community, a medicine has at last been introduced which is a specific for almost every human ailment, not involved in the entire paraly zation or partial destruction of the organ or organs in which it exists. These witnesses testify (in some instances from their own personal experience, in others on behalf of others), that dyspepsia, liver complaint, remittent and intermittent fever, nervous debility, and numberless other diseases, are rapidly and radically cured by this new remedy. It hails from California, and has in two years overleaped all competitors among advertised tonics, and become par excellence the medicine of the people. California is an exceptional region. Its vegetable products, especially those of a medicinal nature, have no equivalent elsewhere, and it is from the choicest of these that Dr. J. Walker prepares his famous aicoholless VINEGAR BITTERS, the invaluable invigorant, nutrient, laxative and alterative to which we refer. Those who have tested the curative properties of this marvelous preparation pronounce it the most comprehensive remedy ever offered to man-kind, and assert that there is no inorganic lisease which it will not subdue. As a family medicine, we can recommend it without reserve.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., first advocated constitutional as well as local treat-ment as being necessary for the cure of Ca-tarrh, and so successful has his Golden Medtarrh, and so successful has his Golden Med-ical Discovery proven as a constitutional treatment, when accompanied with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied lo-cally by means of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back chambers of the head), that he has long offered \$500 reward for a case that he canno cure. Both medicines with instrument for \$2, by all Druggists.

#### King of the Blood

Schofulous Sores. Case.—I was for several months unable to walk without crut.hes, in consequence of Scrofulons Sores upon my ankle. They were indolent ulcers of a very bad character. I was recommended to try King of the Blood, and I used several bottles as directed. I am now entirely recovered from my lameness, although my ankle is badly scarred.

G. W. Hollenbrook, Toledo, Ohio.
Write for circulars to D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SORE THROAT COUGH, COLD AND SIMILAR PROUBLES. if suffered to progress result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach lirectly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

PERSONS requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. Pursons' Purgative Pills will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the It is a rare thing that physicians give any

of which is a secret. About the only excep-tion we know of is Johnson's Anodyne Lim-ment. This, we believe, all indorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success. Use Dooley's Yeast Powder if you relish

light, sweet, wholesome Biscuits, Rolls, Pastry, etc. Your grocer sells it. Full weight and strength.

OLD men, young men, but not maidens, should wear the Eimwood Collar. The men will look well and the maidens will see the

The Shield of Health. Debility opens the door to disease. Nor is this all. CHILDREN When the door has been opened and the terrible intruder has entered, physical prostration renders its Therefore bur the door, and, if possible, keep it barred; or, if the enemy has already secured a foothold, rally the strength of the system and assist na ture to drive out the foe of health and life. The means of doing this is within every one's reach. Brace up the physique with Hostetter's Stomach Bit ters when there are elements in the air you breathe or the water you drink that are morbed and unwhols some. This is barring the door. Epidemics and en femics will assail in vain the living fortress that is digestion and nervous complaints, is due in no small degree to the strength R imparts to the muscula ther, the nerves and the membranes which line the stomach and the bowels. It may be safely said that a course of the litters commenced now will be a sure protection against most of the complaints incident to Be sure and call for the season.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, March 14, 1873. BEEF CATTLE HERP-Live ... LOUR-Good to Chote HEAT-No. 2 Spring. ORN-Western Mixed. ATS-Western, New. YB-Western. ORK-Mess. CHICAGO. FLOUR—White Winter Extra... Spring Extra.

Spring Extra.

Spring Extra.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2
Corn—No. 2.
Oats.

Ryo—No. 2.
Barley—No. 2.

ORK—Mess. WOOL-Tub-washed unwashed Pulled ... 4.75 6 5.25

| MILWAUKER. | Spring XX. | \$6,25 | WHEAT | Spring No. 1 | 1.27 | No. 2 | 1.21 | WHEAT-No. 2 Red..... OATS-No. 1... 40 6 41 DETROIT. WHEAT-No. 1 ... .42 (3 .43 .85 (3 .36 TOLEDO. 

WHAT NEXT?-The March number just what Next:— The march number just received in an excellent one, as, indeed, are all the numbers we have seen. In evidence of its popularity among the young folks, the publisher says he received the goodly number of 7039 subscriptions during the month of February. Terms, 30 cents a year, with a \$1.00 Chromo to every subscriber, by first mail. Specimen 3 cents. John B. Alden, Publisher, Chicago.

THE HEOWNS AND BLACKS produced by that sterling preparation, Chistadono's Excelsion Hain Dyg cannot be excelled by Nature; its thats challenge comparison with Nature's most favored productions and defy detection.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF. - Warranted to re fleve all Rheumatic Affilictions, Sprains, Neuralgia etc. The best, the surest and the quickest remedy for all Bowel Complaints, Relief guaranteed or the money refunded. WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as ame." you are often sowing the seeds of Coumption. Better try at once Dr. Jayne's Experorant, a sure cure for Coughs and Colds.

OLD lingering cases of Fever and Ague are just the did to take Shallenberger's Pills. A permanent curve simmediate. Every druggist keeps them. Ask your grocer for Prussing's Celebrated Cides linegar. Warranted pure. Preserves Pickles. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

ty Cold.

Epizooty Cough.

Epizooty Cough.

Epizooty Cough.

Epizooty Cough.

Epizooty Cough. Epizooty Cold.

## If neglected, will result in YOUR REMEDY IS

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

What the Doctors Say.

Amos Woolly, M. D., of Kosciusco Co., Ind., says:
"For three years past I have used Allen's Lung Balsam extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied
there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."
Isaac A. Doran, M. D., of Logan Co., C. says:
"Allen's Lung Balsam not only sells rapidity, but gives
perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing that it
possesses valuable medicinal properties, I freely
use it in my daily practice, and with unbounded success. As an expectorant, it is most certainly far ahead
of any preparation I have ever yet known."
"I have no doubtit will soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of all diseases of the Throat,
Bronchial Tubes and Lungs."
Dr. Lloyd, of Ohlo, surgeon in the army during the
war, from exposure, contracted consumption, he
says: "I have no hesitancy in saying that it was by
the use of your Lung Balsam that I am now alive and
en joying health."
Dr. Fletcher, of Lexington, Mo., says. "I recommend your Balsam in preference to any other medicine for Coughs, and it gave satisfaction."
Drs. Wilson & Ward, physicians and druggists, write
from Centreville, Tean.: "We purchased Allen's
Lung Balsam, and it sells rapidly. We are piactising
physicians, as well as druggists, and take pleasure in
recommending a great remody, such as we know this
to the bar of merit. The these well as the state of the says and the
stitch has no merit. The these well as the says and the says

to be. "Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit. What they say about Allen's Lung Balsam can be caken as a fact. Let all afficted test it at once, and be convinced of its real merits." It is harmless to the most delicate child.

It contains no Opium in any form Directions accompany each bottle. Call for Allen's Lung Balsam, J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors

CINCINNATI, OHIO. For Sale by all Medicine Dealers 12,000,000 ACRES!

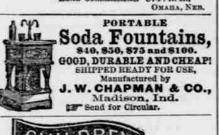
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In the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY. 3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' chiedit at 6 per cent. No ad-yance interest required. Mild and healthful climate, pertile soil, an ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.
THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great
Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the PLATTE
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TEETHING MOTHERS! MOTHERS: MOTHERS!!!

Don't fall to procure MRS. WINS. THE PREN TEETHING.

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY HE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AN HARRHEA IN CHILDLEN, whether straing in cething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your elves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

laving the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on F sold by druggists throughout the world. \$500 IN PRIZES

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT. Ten Days Earlier than Early Rose  $\Box$ COMPTON'S SURPRISE, \$26 Bushels to the Acre. A little later than Early Rose. Equal in quality. 83 per pound, by mall, postpaid. \$500 will be awarded as PREMIUMS to those who produce the Largest Quantity from one pound. Descriptive Circulars of the above, with list of 300 varieties of Potatoes, free to all. 0 O pages, with Colored Chromo, 25 cents. A New Tomato, the "ARLING-TON," Early, solid and productive.

B. K. BLISS & SONS, New York. DO THE Sewing Machine

S THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address. T. DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y. WORKING CASS MALE or FEMALE, 360 a WANTED Young Men and Ladies to LEAR

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Supt. Tel., Akron. O. Sweet Chestnut Trees and Seed, &c. Fine Yearling Trees, postpaid by mail, 12 for 75c; 150 for 53. Nuts, in excellent condition for planting per B, 50c; 3 hs, 81. An illustrated circular free; also a 55-page catalogue free, of new, pare and beautiful greenhouse and bedding plants. Mineteenth year, 200 acres, 11 greenhouses. Address, STORRS, HARRISON & CO., Painesville, Lake County, Ohio. 5.000 AGENTS WANTED, Samples ser four, Address H. N. WHITE, Newsrk, N. J. orment; \$100 per week; sgents & others to a lebe; indispensable to merchants & mof'rs.

WEALTH & of the WEST. Hon.W.E. ONDERS Boundless WEBB, Author. AGENTS WANTED BOOK

## R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY

RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains IN FROM

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT Need any one Suffer with Pain. dway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pair IT WAS THE PIEST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

ungs, Stomach, Boweis, or other glands or organs, b IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

at instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allay dammations, and cures Congestions, whether of th

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.

COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the P. COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or dimicalty exists will afford case and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartbarn, Sick Headache, Disrrhes, Dyesentery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent scheness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is no remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever an ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid ellow and other Fevers (aided by Radwar's Fills o quick as Hadwar's Ready Heller. Fifty Cents per Bottle.

# HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SAPSAPARILLIAN RESOLV-

Every drop of the SATSAPARILLIAN RESOLV-ENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and places of the system, the vigor of life, for it renairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrotula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glancular Disease, Uicers in the Throat, Month, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Wonth, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, and all weakening of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemmitry, and niew days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy filood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diministing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digenting better, appetite improving, and less and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sanse-Amillian Resolvest excelal known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Sero. flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sans examilian Resouvers excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotilous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS. KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURPLAINTS,
Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy,
stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's
Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are
brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed
with substances like the white of an egg, or threads
like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there
is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water,
and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE,

DR. RADWAY'S Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

ficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dim-ness of Vidon, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of HaDWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. Sold by Druggists READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO. No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousar is will be sent you. Write for Large Illustrated Descriptive Price List to



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MOVABLE-TOOTHED CIRCULARS,
PERFORATED CROSS CUTS.
Send for Pambilist to MERICAN SAW CO., NEW YORK. WELCH & CRIFFITHS,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
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FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS! ired, and a self-instener when the sam is down, send tamp for circular, Circular and six copper-bronzed ocks sent to any address in the U. S. postpaid, on re-cipt of 50c. Liberal Inducements to the trade. Agents ranted. Address—Reisinger Sash Lock Co., No. 418 airfect street, Harrisburg, Pa. [For illustration of this cheapest and best lock, see Voot's Household Magusine, N.Y. Independent, &c., &c.

I AM DELIGHTED with your pa scription price. RICHARD V. Kearney Junction, Buffalo REWARD

REATEST CURIOSITY Hing weekly. Price in cepts, No lumbers, Addr GEORGE A. HEARD & CO., Boston, Man

ONT wear that Spring Truss, which is kill you, but send for circular for HOW! ELASTIC BELT THUSS, which is

DR. WHITTIER, 617 ST. CHARLES STREET





Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink ade of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetned to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," Restorers, &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from al' Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy coudition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long tunnell, provided their bones are not destroyed by in teral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dirriness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitason of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symp \*\frac{1}{2}, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these compands it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Fennale Complaintis, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

influence that a market improvement is the tible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangment of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculity ment of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Viscaral Organs, and in Billion Diseases.

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF
FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN
AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO
QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE
BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

EVERY DAY OF THE TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

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EVERY DAY OF THE STRUCK WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THE STRUCK WONTHE STRU

Pin, Tape, and other worms, lirking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, to verminges, no autheninities, will free the system from worms, like these Bitters.

Hern.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters once or twice as week as a Preventive.

Billions, Remittent, and Intermittent or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Billous, Remittent, and Intermittent
Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our
great rivers throughout the United States, especially
those of the Mississipti Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tenmesses, Comberland, Arkansats, Red, Colorado, Braros,
Rio Grande, Pesit, Alabama, Mobile. Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Sammer
and Astumu, and remarkably so during seasons of
unusual hear and dryness, are invariably accompanied
by extensive derangements of the stomach and liser, and
other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less
obstructions of the liver, a weakness and urricable state
of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being
clogged up with vituated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon
these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is
no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dz. J. WALKEN'S
Viougaar Bittrent, as they will speedily remove the
dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are
loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of
the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions
of the digestive organs.

Sonofula, or King's Evyb. White Swellings,

The Apertent and mild Laxative

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